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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
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EXAMINER

MILLER, BRANDON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2683	

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/941,463

Applicant(s)

DEWALD ET AL.

Examiner

Brandon J Miller

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 September 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-7 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-7 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Phan in view of Hawkins.

Regarding claim 2 Phan teaches a system for establishing a communication link with a first computing device, the first computing device having a phone number associated therewith (see col. 11, lines 32-33 and col. 13, lines 34-36). Phan teaches a second computing device having a speed-dial system, a first actuator and a menu (see col. 11, lines 22-24 & 39-44). Phan teaches the computing device being configured to transmit image data (see col. 12, lines 34-43). Phan teaches a menu being configured to enable programming of a second computing device (see col. 11, lines 39-44). Phan teaches a speed dial system being configured to receive a first user input corresponding to actuation of a first actuator (see col. 12, lines 56-57). Phan teaches in response to actuation of a first actuator, determining whether a phone number is associated with a first actuator (see abstract col. 13, lines 65-67 and col. 14, lines 1-3). Phan teaches if a phone number is not associated with a first actuator, enabling a user to associate a first phone

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number with a first actuator (see abstract). Phan teaches enabling the user to associate a first phone number with a first actuator such that, after the user associates a phone number with the first actuator; the second computing device speed-dials the phone number in response to actuation of a first actuator to establish a communication link with the first computing device (see col. 12, lines 56-57, col. 13, lines 27-37 and abstract). Phan teaches a computing device that includes number keys (see col. 11, lines 41-44 & 53-55). Phan teaches upon actuation of a first actuator, the speed-dial system enables the user to associate the phone number with the first actuator by only using number keys (see col. 11, lines 53-55 & 65-67 and col. 12, lines 1-8). Phan does not specifically teach associating a first phone number with a first actuator without accessing a menu. Hawkins teaches if a phone number is not associated with a speed dial list, enabling a user to associate a first phone number with a speed dial list without accessing a menu (see col.7, lines 52-56 and col. 9, lines 37-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to include associating a first phone number with a first actuator without accessing a menu because this would allow for efficient association of phone numbers to one-touch dialing keys.

Regarding claim 3 Phan teaches an actuator that is a button (see col. 13, lines 2-5).

Regarding claim 4 Phan teaches a computing device configured to provide a graphical user interface; and wherein a first actuator is a component of a graphical user interface (see col. 11, lines 39-43).

Regarding claim 5 Phan teaches a system for establishing a communication link with a first computing device, the first computing device having a phone number associated therewith (see col. 11, lines 32-33 and col. 13, lines 34-36). Phan teaches a second computing device

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having a speed-dial system, a first actuator and a menu (see col. 11, lines 22-24 & 39-44). Phan teaches the computing device being configured to transmit image data (see col. 12, lines 34-43). Phan teaches a menu being configured to enable programming of a second computing device (see col. 11, lines 39-44). Phan teaches a speed dial system being configured to receive a first user input corresponding to actuation of a first actuator (see col. 12, lines 56-57). Phan teaches in response to actuation of a first actuator, determining whether a phone number is associated with a first actuator (see abstract col. 13, lines 65-67 and col. 14, lines 1-3). Phan teaches if a phone number is not associated with a first actuator, enabling a user to associate a first phone number with a first actuator (see abstract). Phan teaches enabling the user to associate a first phone number with a first actuator such that, after the user associates a phone number with the first actuator; the second computing device speed-dials the phone number in response to actuation of a first actuator to establish a communication link with the first computing device (see col. 12, lines 56-57, col. 13, lines 27-37 and abstract). Phan teaches a computing device that includes number keys (see col. 11, lines 41-44 & 53-55) and multiple actuators. Phan teaches upon actuation of a first actuator, the speed-dial system enables the user to associate the phone number with the first actuator by only using number keys (see col. 11, lines 53-55 & 65-67 and col. 12, lines 1-8). Phan does not specifically teach associating a first phone number with a first actuator without accessing a menu. Hawkins teaches if a phone number is not associated with a speed dial list, enabling a user to associate a first phone number with a speed dial list without accessing a menu (see col. 7, lines 52-56 and col. 9, lines 37-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to make the device adapt to

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include associating a first phone number with a first actuator without accessing a menu because this would allow for efficient association of phone numbers to one-touch dialing keys.

Regarding claim 7 Phan teaches associating a phone number entered via number keys after receiving an input corresponding to actuation of an actuator (see col. 11, lines 53-55 and col. 12, lines 1-8).

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Phan in view of Hawkins and Dan.

Regarding claim 6 Phan and Hawkins teaches a device as recited in claim 5 except for a computing device that includes a display screen; and wherein, in response to receiving an input corresponding to actuation of a first actuator and determining that a phone number is not associated with a first actuator, the computing device is configured to inform the user, via a display device, that a phone number can be associated with a first actuator by entering the phone number with number keys. Phan does teach a computing device that includes a display screen (see col. 11, lines 39-41). Phan does teach in response to receiving an input corresponding to actuation of a first actuator and determining that a phone number is not associated with a first actuator (see abstract). Phan does teach a phone number that can be associated with a first actuator by entering the phone number with number keys (see col. 11, lines 53-56). Dan teaches a computing device that is configured to inform the user, via a display device that a number is not associated with a speed-dial number (see col. 7, lines 11-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to make the device adapt to include a computing device that includes a display screen; and wherein, in response to receiving an input corresponding to actuation of a first actuator and determining that a phone number is not

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associated with a first actuator, the computing device is configured to inform the user, via a display device, that a phone number can be associated with a first actuator by entering the phone number with number keys because this would allow for improved direct dial number registering.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2-7 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Back et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,798,845 discloses a method for registering and selectively transmitting a multi-functional identification of a facsimile system.

Chang U.S. Patent No. 6,097,808 discloses an automatic dialing method.

Kim U.S. Patent No. 5,963,623 discloses a method of storing telephone numbers scanned from facsimile document in telephone directory of a facsimile.

Satake et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,049,597 discloses a data communication system between a personal computer and facsimile machine through an interface.

Ikegami et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,456,400 discloses a data communication apparatus, method and system.

O'Neal et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,295,355 discloses learned speed dialing.

Cannon et al. U.S. Patent No. 6,243,459 discloses a telephone with adaptive speed dial mechanism.

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Veschi U.S. Patent No. 6,298,131 discloses automatic speed dial updating.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon J Miller whose telephone number is 703-305-4222. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

October 26, 2004


WILLIAM TROST
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